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(54) **REFILL CONTAINER**

**WIEDERBEFÜLLUNGSBEHÄLTER
RECIPIENT POUR RECHARGE**

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a simplified refilling container for use in containing detergents, shampoos and the like.

Background Art

[0002] Containers for containing detergents, shampoos and the like are required to satisfy the conditions such as (1) being able to fully contain a content, (2) being able to open and close repeatedly, (3) being able to inject a content stably and without trouble, and (4) being easy to handle. As such a container, bottle containers are generally employed in the prior art.

[0003] Containers capable of satisfying said conditions are complicated in structure; they require many processes in the production thereof and a comparatively great deal of a material in molding the material into one container to thereby increase a unit price of production.

[0004] While, said containers can be reused sufficiently without any inconvenience since said conditions are not lost even after the content of the containers was exhausted. However, these containers have hitherto been disposed. As above-mentioned, disposal of the containers does not meet with a requirement to nurse resources and it is difficult to burn the containers, because they are made of a comparatively great deal of a synthetic resin material.

[0005] In order to eliminate these disadvantages, a consuming cycle gains public favor, in which a content such as detergents, shampoos and the like is contained in a simplified refilling container and the content contained therein is refilled in said exhausted bottle container to use the same content.

[0006] Conventional refilling containers broadly used include self-standing containers molded in the form of a bag. Such a refilling container has the superior advantages that a unit price of production is extremely low and also it can be easily disposed.

[0007] Though said conventional bag-shaped refilling container is opened by cutting the corner thereof with scissors and the like, the shape of the opening can not be constant in such a manner. When the shape of the opening is not constant as such, a content in the refilling container is spilt outside another container upon refilling it in this other container. Particularly, in case said other container is a container having a small-sized opening such as a bottle container, the content is easy to be spilt. Further, the refilling container is soft in its entirety and lacks in self-shape holdability, so that the entire container should be supported by both hands during refilling operation. Thus, when the refilling work is effected by one person, the other container to be refilled can not be supported by his hands, so that the refilling

work of the content should be effected in an unstable state.

[0008] In addition, even if the refilling operation is effected while supporting another container by both hands, the refilling operation of the content becomes unstable and thus the content is easy to be spilt since the entire shape of the refilling container is changed as the content flows out and the shape of the opening of the container is also changed in accordance therewith.

[0009] Said refilling container is extremely low in self-shape holdability, so that when displayed the container in the state of self-standing up in such as a shop, the refilling container bends in an unsightly manner. Furthermore, there is a problem that only a few refilling containers can be displayed at a given space because these refilling containers can not be stacked one another.

[0010] Said refilling containers include also those comprising a bag-shaped container body provided with an injection port having a cap, said injection port consisting of separate parts from said container body. In such a refilling container, there is a fear that not only production cost increases uselessly but also a sealing and containing ability decreases since said injection port capable of repeated use is provided in the container body which are throwaway parts.

[0011] An object of the present invention is to provide a refilling container excellent in self-shape holdability; capable of refilling a content with ease and success; advantageous in such as transportation, storage and display; and capable of disposing easily, and to provide a method suitable for producing said refilling container.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0012] A refilling container according to the present invention comprises a thermoformed container body made of synthetic resin sheet, said container body having:

a barrel portion having a lower end formed with an opening and an upper end formed opposite the lower end;

a flange positioned along the lower end and substantially in a common plane with the opening;

a flexible shoulder portion integrally formed along the upper end of the barrel portion;

a nozzle portion integrally formed with and extending away from the shoulder portion;

a platen integrally formed with a top section of said nozzle portion, characterised in that said shoulder portion, said nozzle portion and said platen are movable with respect to the barrel portion between an outward position and an inward position, in which said shoulder portion, said nozzle portion and said platen are disposed substantially within the interior of said barrel portion; and

a seal film connected to the flange is formed across

the lower end of the barrel portion to sealably close the opening.

[0013] Said seal film is molten-adhered to the lower surface of the flange of said container body for sealing up the opening positioned at the lower end of the container body.

[0014] The refilling container constructed as above has a high self-shape holdability and is convenient in such as transportation, storage and display.

[0015] Preferably, the barrel portion of said container body is shaped in the form of a tapered cylinder, of which taper reduces upwardly in diameter, and is provided with a step portion projecting outwardly at the lower end of the barrel portion, the outer diameter of the step portion being larger than the inner diameter of the opening positioned at the lower end of said barrel portion. This allows to prevent from being strongly fitted in one another so as not to be pulled out, when they were stacked prior to filling a content. The taper of said shoulder portion may be linear or arcuate. Usable cross-sectional shape of the nozzle cylinder may be various shapes such as circular, elliptic, rectangular.

[0016] Best ways to use the refilling containers are as follows: Either in case of filling a content in the refilling container, or in case of transporting, storing or displaying the refilling container after filled with a content, these refilling containers are used after said shoulder portion was subsided inside said barrel portion. In case of refilling a content filled in the refilling container into another container, the refilling container is used after said shoulder portion was turned over and projected from the barrel portion.

[0017] It is preferred that at least one tapered supplemental shoulder portion, of which taper reduces upwardly in diameter, is formed between said barrel portion and said shoulder portion. This allows to form two or more refraction points between the shoulder portion and the barrel portion to effect said turn-over at these two points, whereby said turn-over action can be effected very easily. In this case, a size relation among the thickness t_1 of the flange, the thickness t_2 of the step portion, the thickness t_3 of the lower portion of the barrel portion, the thickness t_4 of the upper portion of the barrel portion, the thickness t_5 of the supplemental shoulder portion, the thickness t_6 of the shoulder portion and the thickness t_7 of the nozzle cylinder is preferred to be $t_1 > t_6 > t_2 > t_3 \geq t_4 \geq t_5 > t_7$ with the thickness of the flange t_1 being preferred to be 0.4mm-1.0 mm.

[0018] It is also preferred to form a reinforcing ring circularly surrounding the shoulder portion between said barrel portion and said shoulder portion. Upon forming the reinforcing ring, said turn-over action of the shoulder portion is ready to be effected and also a strain can not occur at the connected portion of the barrel portion to the shoulder portion. A preferable reinforcing ring have a substantially same surface as a virtual flat surface including the entire outer circumferential edge of the

shoulder portion, or a sloped surface sloping downwardly toward the center of the shoulder portion. Said sloped surface can be also constituted by a convex-curved surface upwardly projecting. Said supplemental shoulder portion may be formed between the reinforcing ring and the barrel portion.

[0019] Furthermore, the shoulder portion is preferably provided with a reinforcing rib which can be also attained by forming a irregularity pattern on the shoulder portion.

[0020] In case of filling a content in said container body, the shoulder portion thereof is turned over and subsided in the barrel portion, the container body is stood up reversely so that the opening at said lower end of the container body be positioned upwardly, and then a content is filled in the container body through said upwardly-positioned opening at the lower end.

[0021] After a predetermined amount of content was filled in the container body, said opening at the lower end thereof is sealed by molten-adhering said seal film to the flange of the container body. Thus, the content is sealed and contained in the refilling container.

[0022] Upon transporting, storing, or displaying the refilling container in the state of the shoulder portion being subsided inside the barrel portion as above-mentioned, the total height of the refilling container is restrained at a low level so that a space for containing and storing can be reduced. Particularly when the height size of said nozzle cylinder is smaller than that of said shoulder portion, it is more advantageous since the nozzle cylinder does not project from the edge of the upper end of said barrel portion and thus the refilling containers can be stacked one another.

[0023] A projected piece projecting downwardly relative to said sealing film is preferably formed circumferentially of said flange. In this case, it is preferred that the downwardly-projecting size of the projected piece is set to a larger value than a deflection value of said seal film deflected downwardly when a content was filled in said container body. This allows to rise the bottom thereof so as not to directly contact the seal film with such as a display rack, whereby the seal film can be prevented from damaging. Further, when the refilling container was such as dropped by mistake, said projected piece acts as a buffer material.

[0024] The shape of said projected piece may be either in the form of arc of which section projects downwardly or in the form of bellows extending downwardly. In short, said projected piece may be of any shape, provided that it has a function capable of rising the bottom of the seal film. When the content of the refilling container is refilled in another container such as an empty bottle container, the barrel portion of the container body is pressed by such as gripping it with hands to thereby increase an inner pressure within the container body. Thus, the shoulder portion, which has been turned over and subsided in the barrel portion, is turned over again and returned to a posture projected upwardly with

respect to the barrel portion. Then, the upper end portion of the nozzle cylinder projecting from the center of the shoulder portion is cut with scissors and the like to open an injection port. Thereafter, the content of the refilling container is refilled in another container either by placing said opened nozzle cylinder near the mouth of another container or by inserting the former into the latter. During the refilling work, the nozzle cylinder is maintained in a constant cylindrical shape, so that the content is constantly and successfully injected through the nozzle cylinder.

[0025] In addition, when the thickness size of the platen of said container body is larger than that of said nozzle cylinder, the nozzle cylinder is easily cut since the platen is tensioned. Further, the nozzle cylinder to be cut can be distinguished from the platen because the platen is thicker, enabling to form a cut opening of a constant shape at a predetermined position.

[0026] After the content was completely injected, the refilling container is disposed in a compact shape by crushing it flat. The crushing treatment of the container body is easy since the same body is thinly formed. The crushing is also easy when the seal film is torn prior to crushing.

[0027] The present invention provides a method suitable for manufacturing a thin container body made of a resin,

said container body being provided with a cylindrical barrel portion ; an outwardly overhanging-flange formed integrally with and circumferentially of the edge of an opening positioned at the lower end of the barrel portion ; a flexible shoulder portion continuously connected to the upper end of said barrel portion ; a nozzle portion having a platen on the top thereof, said nozzle portion being continuously connected to and upstanding from the center of the shoulder portion , said shoulder portion , nozzle portion and platen being movable with respect to the barrel portion between an outward position and an inward position, and a seal film connected to the flange and being formed across the lower end of the barrel portion ;
the method using a mould having a cavity which has the same shape as said container body and is opened at a corresponding portion to the bottom of said container body, and a plug capable of penetrating into the cavity of the mould,
said method comprising the steps of:

(a) covering the opening of the mould cavity with a synthetic resin sheet;

(b) pinching and pressing a predetermined portion of the synthetic resin sheet, said predetermined portion being positioned to be at least the circumferential edge portion of the flange of the container body, around the opening of said cavity and between said mould and a pressing

ring;

(c) pressing said synthetic resin sheet inwardly of said cavity by means of said plug under a heat while pressing said predetermined portion into said flange by means of said pressing ring;

(d) generating a pressure difference between the inside and the outside of said synthetic resin sheet during the step of pressing by means of said plug to thereby adhere said synthetic resin sheet to the inner surface of said cavity; and

(e) forming a seal film (7) connected to said flange (5) across the opening in said barrel portion to sealably close said opening.

[0028] In the manufacturing method, the circumferential edge portion of the flange of the resulting container body can be formed of a non-oriented resin since a tension does not act on the predetermined portion to be at least circumferential edge portion of the flange. The circumferential portion of the flange, said portion being formed of the non-oriented resin, is not broken radially even if an impact caused by such as dropping is impressed thereon.

[0029] In the manufacturing method, it is preferred that the inner diameter of said sheet-pressing ring is substantially-equal to or less than the diameter of the opening of said cavity because this enables to non-orient not only the circumferential edge portion but also the entire flange.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0030]

Fig.1 is an elevational entire view showing, in a cut-away portion, a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 1 in which a shoulder portion is subsided in a barrel portion.

Fig. 2 is an elevational entire view showing the container body of Embodiment 1 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion. Fig. 3 is a view showing container bodies stacked on top of one another;

Fig. 4 is an elevation view showing the state of breaking the nozzle cylinder of a refilling container. Fig. 5 is a view showing the state of refilling the content of a refilling container in another container.

Fig. 6 is a view showing the state of breaking the seal film of an empty refilling container.

Fig. 7 is a view showing the state of an empty refilling container crushed flat.

Fig. 8 is an elevational entire view showing the refilling container of Embodiment 2 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig.9 is an elevational entire view showing, in a cut-away portion, a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 2 in which a shoulder portion is sub-

sided in a barrel portion.

Fig.10 is an elevational entire view showing, in a cutaway portion, a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 3 in which a shoulder portion is sub-

Fig. 11 is an elevational entire view showing the refilling container of Embodiment 3 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 12 is an enlarged sectional view showing the lower portion of the refilling container of Embodiment 3.

Fig.13 is a view showing, in a cutaway portion, a part of a modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 3 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 14 is an elevational entire view showing the refilling container of Embodiment 4 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig.15 is an elevational entire view showing, in a cutaway portion, a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 4 in which a shoulder portion is sub-

Fig. 16 is an elevation view showing the state of breaking the nozzle cylinder of a refilling container of Embodiment 4.

Fig. 17 is a half sectional view showing positions for measuring the thickness of a container body.

Fig. 18 is an elevational entire view showing breaking a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 5 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 19 is an enlarged view showing the end surface circumferential of a reinforcing ring used in a refilling container of Embodiment 5.

Fig. 20 is an enlarged view showing the end surface circumferential of a reinforcing ring used in a first modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 5.

Fig. 21 is an enlarged view showing the end surface circumferential of a reinforcing ring used in a second modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 5.

Fig. 22 is an elevation view showing the upper portion of a third modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 5 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 23 is an enlarged view showing the end surface circumferential of a reinforcing ring used in a refilling container of said third modification example.

Fig. 24 is an elevation view showing the upper portion of a fourth modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 5 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 25 is an elevation view showing the refilling container of said fourth modification example.

Figs. 26A and 26B are a sectional view of a rein-

forcing rib, respectively.

Fig. 27 is an elevation view showing the upper portion of a fifth modification example of the refilling container of Embodiment 5 in which a shoulder portion is projected upwardly from a barrel portion.

Fig. 28 is a view for explaining a manufacturing method according to the present invention.

Fig. 29 is a view for explaining a comparative-manufacturing method.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

[0031] Preferable embodiments of the present invention are described hereinafter based on the drawings.

[Embodiment 1]

[0032] Refilling containers according to Embodiment 1 are explained based on Figs. 1-7. Fig. 1 is an elevational entire view showing breaking a part of the refilling container of Embodiment 1. The refilling container is provided with a thin container body 1 of which lower end is opened, and a seal film 7 for sealing up the opening positioned at the lower end of the container body 1. Fig. 2 is an elevational entire view showing the container body 1 prior to refilling a content. The container body 1 is one prepared by thermoforming a thin synthetic resin film, and comprises a barrel portion 2, a shoulder portion 3, a nozzle cylinder 4, a flange 5 and a platen 21.

[0033] The barrel portion 2 is shaped in the form of a tapered cylinder having a circular cross-section, of which taper reduces upwardly and gradually in diameter, and is opened at the lower end thereof. At the lower end portion of the barrel portion 2, there is formed a step portion 6 of which diameter increases outwardly. The outer diameter W_1 of the step portion 6 is designed so as to be larger than the inner diameter W_2 of the opening at the lower end of the barrel portion 2. Said flange 5 is formed integrally with and circumferentially of the edge of the opening positioned at the lower end of the barrel portion and overhangs horizontally and outwardly.

[0034] Said shoulder portion 3 is shaped in the form of a linearly-inclined tapered cylinder having a circular cross-section and is continuously connected to the upper end of the barrel portion 2. The shoulder portion 3 is designed so that it can be subsided in the barrel portion 2 by turning over downwardly and so that the thus subsided shoulder portion 3 can project again upwardly from the barrel portion 2. A suitable inclined angle θ of the shoulder portion 3 to ensure the turn-over action is 45° or less, and preferably 30° or less.

[0035] The nozzle cylinder 4 is shaped in the form of a slightly-tapered short cylinder having a circular cross-section, and is continuously connected to the center portion of said shoulder portion 3 in the posture of standing up. The top of the nozzle cylinder 4 is closed by said platen 21. The height size a of the nozzle cylin-

der 4 is set to a value smaller than the height size b of the shoulder portion 3.

[0036] A container body 1 for containing 500 ml (total height: 160 mm, height size b of the shoulder portion 3: 12 mm, height size a of the nozzle cylinder 4: 10mm) as shown in Fig. 2 was manufactured by thermoforming a single-layered polypropylene sheet having a thickness of 1.50 mm. The even thickness of the shoulder portion 3 of the resulting container body was about 0.37 mm and the even thickness of the continuously connected portion between the barrel portion 2 and the shoulder portion 3, or the upper end portion of the barrel portion 2, was about 0.16 mm.

[0037] Since the thickness of the upper end portion of the barrel portion 2 is sufficiently small as set forth above, the elastic turn-over and deformation of the shoulder portion 3 can be easily and stably accomplished. Since the thickness of the shoulder portion 3 is also relatively large, the turn-over and deformation state of the shoulder portion 3 itself can be stably self-held. Since the container body 1 is manufactured by thermoforming, it is obtained at high production efficiency and at low cost. In addition, the container body 1 may be thermoformed from the beginning in the state of the shoulder portion 3 having been subsided in the barrel portion 2.

[0038] Since the barrel portion 2 of said container body 1 is shaped in the form of a tapered cylinder and is provided with the step portion 6 of which outer diameter W_1 is larger than the inner diameter W_2 of the opening at the lower end of the barrel portion 2, the container bodies 1 are not fixed into one another so strongly as not to be pulled out when they were stacked prior to filling a content, as shown in Fig. 3.

[0039] Said seal film 7 is molten-adhered to all around the bottom surface of the flange 5 of said container body 1 while sealing the opening at the lower end of the container body 1.

[0040] The seal film 7 is required to have a high compatibility with the container body 1. Since the seal film 7 forms a "Seat" when laid the refilling container on such as a floor while forming a "stacked portion" when stacked the refilling containers one another, as set forth hereinafter, the seal film 7 is also required to have a sufficient mechanical strength to endure the weight of the refilling container.

[0041] We, the present inventors, carried out an impact strength test when dropped said 500 ml container body 1 from a height of about 1 m, said container body being filled with a liquid detergent as a content, and using a layered film as a seal film 7 assembled with the container body 1. The layered film was prepared by laminating a non-stretched polypropylene layer having a thickness of 0.06-0.08 mm, a nylon layer having a thickness of 0.015-0.025 mm and a polyethylene terephthalate layer having a thickness of 0.012 mm in this order from the side of the container body 1. After repeating said test five times, this seal film 7 exhibited a sufficient

strength not to be broken and a stable endurance even when stacked several number (3-4) of the refilling containers.

[0042] In this connection, molding materials for use in the container body 1 and the seal film 7 may include various sheets and films each having required physical properties, without limiting said synthetic resin film of single layer and said multi-layered film. Further, it is desired to decorate the surface of the container body 1 by properly printing thereon.

[0043] The thus constituted refilling containers are used in the following manner: Either in case of filling a content in the refilling container, or in case of transporting, storing or displaying the refilling container after filled with a content, these refilling containers are used after said shoulder portion 3 was subsided inside said barrel portion 2. In case of refilling a content filled in the refilling container into another container, the refilling container is used after said shoulder portion 3 was turned over and projected from the barrel portion 2. Details thereof are as follows:

(1) Work for filling a content in the refilling container:

In case of filling a content such as detergents and shampoos in said container body, the shoulder portion 3 thereof is turned over and subsided in the barrel portion 2, the container body 1 is stood up reversely so that the opening at the lower end of the container body 1 be positioned upwardly, and then a content is filled in the container body 1 through the upwardly-positioned opening at the lower end.

After a predetermined amount of content was filled in the container body 1, said opening at the lower end thereof is sealed by molten-adhering said seal film 7 to the flange 5 of the container body 1. Thus, the sealing and containing of the content into the refilling container are accomplished.

(2) Transportation, storage and display of the refilling container:

In case of transporting, storing or displaying the refilling container filled with a content, the refilling container is handled in the state of the shoulder portion 3 of the container body 1 being subsided in the barrel portion 2 as set forth above.

Since the height size a of the nozzle cylinder 4 of the container body is set to a value smaller than the height size b of the shoulder portion 3 as stated above, the edge of the upper end of the nozzle cylinder 4 is designed always to be positioned below relative to the edge of the upper end of the barrel portion 2 in the state of the shoulder portion 3 being subsided in the barrel portion 2, and thus the edge of the upper end of the nozzle cylinder 4 does not project from the edge of the upper end of the barrel portion 2. Accordingly, the refilling containers filled with a content can be stacked one another. Thus, it is very advantageous since a number of the refilling

containers can be laid at a limited space and this allows conveniently to transport, store and display them.

Furthermore, since the total height of the refilling container in the state of the shoulder portion 3 being subsided in the barrel portion 2 is as low as (a + b) size relative to the state of the shoulder portion 3 being projected from the barrel portion 2, a space can be utilized efficiently and the refilling container can be also handled efficiently.

(3) Work for refilling a content:

Refilling of the content of the refilling container into an empty bottle container 100 is carried out as follows.

The refilling container in the state as shown in Fig. 1 is pressed by such as gripping it with one hand to act the pressed power R on the barrel portion 2, thereby increasing an inner pressure within the refilling container. Thus, the subsided shoulder portion 3 is turned over and returned to a posture projecting upwardly out of the barrel portion 2 to thereby convert into a shape like in Fig. 2.

Then, the upper end portion of the nozzle cylinder 4 projecting upwardly from the shoulder portion 3 is cut with scissors and the like, as shown in Fig. 4, to open the upper end of the nozzle cylinder 4. Thereafter, refilling of the content is carried out while inclining the refilling container by placing the upper end of the opened nozzle cylinder 4 near the mouth 101 of the empty bottle container 100, as shown in Fig. 5.

At this time, the refilling container 1 exhibits a relatively high self-holdability since it is a thin container but has basically a cylindrical shape in spite of a thin container. Accordingly, there is no fear that, during the refilling work, the refilling container is deformed to make the refilling work difficult. Moreover, said opening of the nozzle cylinder 4 is always maintained in a constant shape and the content is also injected in a constant shape through the opening, so that the refilling work is done easily and the content is hardly to be spilt.

Particularly when the outer diameter of the nozzle cylinder 4 is set to be less than the inner diameter of the mouth 101 of the bottle container 100, the refilling work of the content can be carried out in the state that the nozzle cylinder 4 is fitted into the mouth 101 of the bottle container 100, thus enabling to accomplish more certainly the refilling treatment without spilling the content.

(4) Disposal of the refilling container:

When refilling was completed and the refilling container became empty, the entire refilling container is crushed flat and then disposed as shown in Fig. 7. In this case, when the seal film has been previously torn, the container body 1 can be easily crushed. When the refilling container is disposed after crushed as such, the container to be disposed

become compact.

[Embodiment 2]

5 [0044] A refilling container according to Embodiment 2 is explained based on Figs. 8 and 9. The basic constitution of the refilling container of Embodiment 2 is the same as that of said Embodiment 1. Differences of Embodiment 2 from Embodiment 1 are explained hereinafter.

10 [0045] The upper end portion of the barrel portion 2 of the container body 1 in this refilling container curves slightly inside as it approaches to the upper edge, and a shoulder portion 3 is continuously connected to the curved upper edge of the barrel portion 2. A refraction point P_0 is formed between said upper edge of the barrel portion 2 and the shoulder portion 3. The shoulder portion 3 is shaped in the form of an arcuately inclined, tapered cylinder having a circular cross-section.

15 [0046] Also in this Embodiment 2, the shoulder portion 3 is designed to be capable of turning over and subsiding in the barrel portion 2 as shown in Fig. 9, while the subsided shoulder portion 3 is designed to be capable of turning over again and projecting upwardly from the barrel portion 2 as shown in Fig. 8. Since the shoulder portion 3 is shaped in the form of an arcuate taper, the elasticity of the shoulder portion 3 is strengthened and thus the turn-over action thereof is facilitated.

20 [0047] Further, since the upper portion of the barrel portion 2 is curved inside so as to position the refraction point P_0 inside, a corner portion between the shoulder portion 3 and the barrel portion 2 of a first container body 1 positioned inside does not be caught on the inner surface of a second container body 1 positioned outside.

[Embodiment 3]

25 [0048] A refilling container according to Embodiment 3 is explained based on Figs. 10-13. The basic constitution of the refilling container of Embodiment 3 is the same as that of said Embodiment 1. Differences of Embodiment 3 from Embodiment 1 are explained hereinafter.

30 [0049] Fig. 10 shows the state of the shoulder portion 3 of this refilling container being subsided in the barrel portion 2, and Fig. 11 shows the state of the shoulder portion 3 being projected upwardly from the barrel portion 2.

35 [0050] A projected piece 10 projecting downwardly and having a cross-section of a semi-circular arch is formed around the flange 5 of the container body 1 of the refilling container and is designed to be capable of rising the bottom of a seal film 7. The height size c of the bottom-rising piece 10 is set to a value larger than a deflection value d of said seal film deflected downwardly when a content was filled in the container body 1 so that a clearance e is formed between a floor surface T and

the seal film 7 when the refilling container was placed on the floor surface T, as shown in Fig. 12.

[0051] Since the bottom of the seal film 7 is risen by the projected piece 10, the seal film 7 does not be damaged by contacting with the floor surface T. Further, even when the refilling container was such as dropped by mistake, said projected piece acts as a buffer material to thereby improve the impact resistance of the container body 1.

[0052] The sectional shape of the projected piece 10 does not be limited to semi-circular arch but various shapes may be employed. Fig. 13 shows an example of the sectional shape being in the form of bellows. In addition, a supplemental shoulder portion 11 is provided between the barrel portion 2 and the shoulder portion 3 in the container body shown in Fig. 13. This supplemental shoulder portion 11 is detailed in Embodiment 4.

[Embodiment 4]

[0053] A refilling container according to Embodiment 4 is explained based on Figs. 14-17. The basic constitution of the refilling container of Embodiment 4 is the same as that of said Embodiment 1. Differences Embodiment 4 from Embodiment 1 are explained hereinafter.

[0054] Fig. 14 shows the state where the shoulder portion 3 of the refilling container projects upwardly from the barrel portion 2, and Fig. 15 shows the state of the shoulder portion 3 being subsided in the barrel portion 2.

[0055] In the container body 1 of this refilling container, a supplemental shoulder portion 11, of which diameter reduces upwardly, is formed between the barrel portion 2 and the shoulder portion 3. A boundary between the supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the barrel portion 2 corresponds to a first refraction point P_1 , and a boundary between the supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the shoulder portion 3 corresponds to a second refraction point P_2 .

[0056] By forming the supplemental shoulder portion 11 to provide two refraction points P_1 and P_2 of which refraction point P_2 is arranged inside, the turn-over of the shoulder portion 3 is effected at these two refraction points P_1 and P_2 when the shoulder portion 3 was subsided in the barrel portion 2, whereby the turn-over action can be effected very easily.

[0057] Furthermore, by arranging the refraction point P_2 inside, the outward overhang of a boundary portion between the shoulder portion 3 and the barrel portion 2 when the shoulder portion 3 was subsided in can be decreased. Accordingly, when the container bodies 1 prior to filling a content were stacked as shown in Fig. 3, there is no fear that the boundary portion between the shoulder portion 3 and the barrel portion 2 of a first container body 1 positioned inside is caught on the inner surface of the barrel portion 2 of a second container body 1 positioned outside and thus it becomes difficult

to pull out these container bodies one another.

[0058] In this refilling container, the flange 5 is a portion to be the base of the container body 1 as well as a most important portion to be a seal portion after filled with a content. For this purpose, the thickness t_1 of said flange 5 is preferred to be 0.4mm-1.0mm.

[0059] A size relation among the thickness t_1 of the flange 5, the thickness t_2 of the step portion 6, the thickness t_3 of the lower portion of the barrel portion 2, the thickness t_4 of the upper portion of the barrel portion 2, the thickness t_5 of the supplemental shoulder portion 11, the thickness t_6 of the shoulder portion 3, the thickness t_7 of the nozzle cylinder 4 and the thickness t_8 of the platen 21 is preferred to be $t_1 > t_6 > t_2 > t_3 \geq t_4 \geq t_5 > t_7 < t_8$.

[0060] The shoulder portion 3 is desired to be thin in order to easily turn over and subside in. In case the shoulder portion 3 is too thin, however, either the shoulder portion 3 sometimes deforms partially due to such as thermal expansion of a content during storing the content after the shoulder portion 3 was turned over and subsided in and then the content was filled in the container body 1 and thereafter the opening at the lower end of the container body 1 was sealed with the seal film 7, or the shoulder portion 3 sometimes projects on and returns as it was, due to the weight of the content itself against the will of a user, so that the thickness thereof can not be smaller than a thickness to be required. For this reason, it is desired that the thickness t_6 of the shoulder portion 3 is large next to the thickness t_1 of the flange 5.

[0061] The step portion 6 is a portion having a reinforcing role for preventing deformation. For this reason, the thickness t_2 of the step portion 6 is smaller than the thickness t_1 of the flange 5 but is larger than the thicknesses t_3 , t_4 of the barrel portion 2. The thicknesses t_3 , t_4 of the barrel portion 2 and the thickness t_5 of the supplemental shoulder portion 11 are required to be a thickness so as not to cause buckling when the shoulder portion 3 was subsided in the barrel portion 2.

[0062] In case the thickness t_7 of the nozzle cylinder 4 is smaller than the thickness t_8 of the platen 21, the platen 21 is tensioned so that the nozzle cylinder 4 is easily cut when cut with scissors and the like, as shown in Fig. 16. Further, the nozzle cylinder 4 to be cut can be easily distinguished from the platen 21, enabling to form a cut opening of a constant shape at a predetermined position.

[0063] A container body 1 for containing 500 ml (total height: 160 mm, height size b of the shoulder portion 3: 12 mm, height size a of the nozzle cylinder 4: 10mm) as shown in Fig. 14 was manufactured by thermoforming a single-layered polypropylene sheet having a thickness of 1.50 mm. The thicknesses of A-H positions shown in Fig. 17 were measured with the results being shown in the following Table 1. A container body 1 manufactured by thermo-form molding a single-layered polyethylene terephthalate sheet having a thickness of 1.50 mm had also substantially the same thicknesses as above.

[0064] In this container body 1, since the thickness of from the upper end portion of the barrel portion 2 to the shoulder portion 2 is sufficiently small, the elastic turn-over and deformation of the shoulder portion 3 can be easily and stably accomplished.

(Table 1)

	Thickness (mm)
A	t1=1.00
B	t2=0.25
C	t3=0.22
D	t4=0.15
E	t5=0.15
F	t6=0.36
G	t7=0.11
H	t8=0.15

[Embodiment 5]

[0065] A refilling container according to Embodiment 5 is explained based on Figs. 18-27. The basic constitution of the refilling container of Embodiment 5 is the same as that of said Embodiment 4. Differences of Embodiment 5 from Embodiment 4 are explained hereinafter.

[0066] In the container body 1 of this refilling container, a reinforcing ring 12 is formed between a supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the shoulder portion 3 as shown in Figs. 18 and 19. The reinforcing ring 12 is comprised of a flat surface (a virtual flat surface S including the entire circumferential edge of the shoulder portion 3) circularly surrounding the shoulder portion 3. In case of this container body 1, a boundary between the supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the barrel portion 2 corresponds to a first refraction point P₁, a boundary between the supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the reinforcing ring 12 corresponds to a second refraction point P₂, and a boundary between the reinforcing ring 12 and the shoulder portion 3 corresponds to a third refraction point P₃.

[0067] The reinforcing ring 12 is positioned on a symmetric line based on the shoulder portion 3 as subsided in the barrel portion 2, so that the turn-over action of the shoulder portion 2 is facilitated. In addition, the reinforcing ring 12 reinforces the outer circumferential edge of the shoulder portion 3, so that the shoulder portion 3 can not be distorted when turned over and subsided in.

[0068] A container body 1 for containing 500 ml (total height: 160 mm, height size b of the shoulder portion 3: 12 mm, height size a of the nozzle cylinder 4: 10mm) as shown in Fig. 18 was manufactured by thermo-form molding a single-layered polypropylene sheet having a thickness of 1.50 mm. The even thickness of the shoul-

der portion 3 of the resulting container body was about 0.37 mm, and the even thicknesses of the supplemental shoulder portion 11 and the reinforcing ring 12 each were about 0.16 mm.

5 [0069] Figs. 20-23 each show another shape of the reinforcing ring 12, in which cases the shoulder portion 3 is also easily turned over and deformed due to the existence of the reinforcing ring 12 so that the shoulder portion 3 can not be distorted when turned over and subsided in.

10 [0070] Fig. 20 shows a convex-curved surface in which a reinforcing ring 12 projects upwardly. In this case, the supplemental shoulder portion 11 connected to the reinforcing ring 12 has also a convex-curved surface of which diameter reduces upwardly. A portion connected continuously to the shoulder portion 3 of this reinforcing ring 12 forms a sloped surface sloping downwardly toward the center of the container body 1.

15 [0071] Fig. 21 is comprised of a convex surface 14 in which a reinforcing ring 12 projects upwardly and a concave-curved surface 15 in which said reinforcing ring 12 projects downwardly. In this case, the continuously-connected portion of the convex-curved surface 14 to the concave-curved portion 15 forms a sloped surface sloping downwardly toward the center of the barrel portion 2.

20 [0072] Fig. 22 is comprised of three concave-curved surfaces 17a, 17b, 17c in which the shoulder portion 3 is shaped in the form of a ring. The concave-curved surfaces 17a, 17b, 17c function as a reinforcing rib, whereby the shoulder portion 3 can not be distorted when turned over and subsided in. In this case, the continuously-connected surface of the concave-curved surface 17a to the supplemental shoulder portion 11 forms a reinforcing ring 12. As shown in an enlarged view of Fig. 23, this reinforcing rib 12 is a substantially flat surface (a virtual flat surface S including the entire circumferential edge of the concave-curved surface 17a).

25 [0073] Fig. 24 is a partial elevational view showing an embodiment in which reinforcing ribs 18, 18b are provided in a shoulder portion 3, and Fig. 25 is a plane view thereof. The reinforcing rib 18a is provided in the form of a ring at the center portion of the shoulder portion 3 and the sectional shape thereof is a substantially semi-circular arch as shown in Fig. 26(A). The reinforcing rib 18b is arranged radially outside the reinforcing rib 18a and the sectional shape thereof is as shown in Fig. 26(B).

30 [0074] By forming these reinforcing ribs 18a, 18b, the shoulder portion 3 can not be distorted when turned over and subsided in. In this figure, the reinforcing ring 12 is formed on a plane surface as in Fig. 18, however, it can be shaped also like a shape as in Fig. 20 or 21.

35 [0075] Further, as shown in Fig. 27, the container body 1 of which shoulder portion 3 forms a curved surface can be, of course, provided also with a reinforcing ring 12. In this figure, the centers Q of the curvature of the curved surface constituting the shoulder portion 3 are positioned at the opposite sides pinching the central

axis of the barrel portion 2, however, the center of the curvature of the curved surface constituting the shoulder portion 3 may be positioned on the central axis of the barrel portion 2.

[Embodiment 6]

[0076] A method for manufacturing the container body 1 of Embodiment 1 shown in Fig. 1 is explained in reference to Fig. 28. A molding mold 31 and a plug 32 are used in this method. A cavity 30 having the same shape as the container body 1 to be manufactured is formed in the molding mold 31 and is opened at a corresponding portion to the bottom of the container body 1. Inside the opening of the molding mold 31, a groove 51 going round the opening is previously formed. The plug 32 is shaped as shown in this figure so that it can penetrate into the cavity of the molding mold 30.

[0077] The manufacturing method according to this embodiment comprises the following four steps of:

- (a) covering the opening of said cavity of the molding mold 31 with a synthetic resin sheet 41;
- (b) pinching and pressing a predetermined portion of the synthetic resin sheet 41 by means of a sheet-pressing ring 33 having an inner diameter substantially-equal to or less than the diameter of the opening of the cavity, said predetermined portion being positioned to be the flange 5 of the container body 1, around the opening of said cavity and between said pressing ring and said molding mold;
- (c) pressing said synthetic resin sheet 41 inwardly of said cavity 30 by means of said plug 32 under a heating condition while pressing said predetermined portion to be the flange 5 of the container body 1 by means of said pressing ring 33; and
- (d) generating a negative pressure inside the cavity 30 at said synthetic resin sheet 41, as a boundary, in the state of the same sheet being pressed by means of said plug 32 to thereby adhere the synthetic resin sheet 41 to the inner surface of said cavity 30.

[0078] When manufacturing a container body 1 according to this method, a tension does not act on the predetermined portion to be the flange 5 during thermoforming, so that the same portion is not stretched and oriented. Thus, a container body 1 of which flange 5 is formed of a non-oriented resin can be manufactured. This does not allow to break radially the flange 5 even if an impact caused by such as dropping is impressed thereon.

[0079] While, the circumferential portion of the edge of the opening positioned at the lower end of the barrel portion 2 of the container body 1 is stretched in both axial and radial directions of the barrel portion 2, so that the resin forming said circumferential portion may be oriented in longitudinal and horizontal directions. Thus,

the strength circumferential of the end of the opening at the lower end of the barrel portion 2 can be increased to cause hard to generate a break even if an impact caused by such as dropping is impressed thereon.

5 [0080] According to this method, a container body 1 for containing 500 ml (total height: 160 mm, height size b of the shoulder portion 3: 12 mm, height size a of the nozzle cylinder 4: 10mm) as shown in Fig. 2 was manufactured by thermoforming a single-layered polypropylene sheet having a thickness of 1.50 mm. The even thickness of the shoulder portion 3 of the resulting container body was about 0.37 mm and the even thickness of the continuously-connected portion of the barrel portion 2 to the shoulder portion 3, or the upper end portion of the barrel portion 2, was about 0.16 mm.

10 [0081] After said 500ml container body 1 was filled with a liquid detergent, as a content, and the seal film 7 was molten-adhered to the flange 5, a dropping test from a height of about 1 m was carried out. As a result, no damages such as radial breakage of the flange 5 or circumferential breakage of the opening at the lower end of the barrel portion 2 were generated. In this case, there was used a layered film, as said seal film 7, prepared by laminating a non-stretched polypropylene layer having a thickness of 0.06-0.08 mm, a nylon layer having a thickness of 0.015-0.025 mm and a polyethylene terephthalate layer having a thickness of 0.012 mm in this order from the side of the container body 1.

30 (Comparative Embodiment)

[0082] Fig. 29 shows a manufacturing method according to Comparative Example. In Comparative Embodiment, there were used the same molding mold 31 and the same plug 32 as those mentioned above, respectively, and a sheet-pressing ring 34 of which inner diameter is larger than the outer diameter of the flange 5 of a container body 1 to be manufactured.

35 [0083] Thermoforming was effected under the same conditions as mentioned above, except that the synthetic resin sheet 41 positioned outside a predetermined portion to be the flange 5 was pinched and pressed around the opening of the cavity 30 by means of said sheet-pressing ring 34 and said molding mold 31.

40 [0084] In this method according to Comparative Embodiment, a corresponding portion to the flange 5 was also extended to be stretched and oriented in radial direction. The thus obtained container body 1 is broken at the flange 5 in the orientation direction of the resin, or radially, due to an impact such as dropping.

Industrial Applicability

55 [0085] A refilling container according to the present invention is superior in self-shape holdability; it can refill a content easily; it is advantageous in transportation, storage, display and the like; and it can be disposed

easily. Accordingly, it is useful as a refilling container for containing various liquid or creamy contents such as liquid shampoos, liquid rinses and other liquid cosmetics, and liquid foods.

Claims

1. A refilling container, comprising:

a thermoformed container body (1) made of synthetic resin sheet, said container body having:

a barrel portion (2) having a lower end formed with an opening and an upper end formed opposite the lower end;

a flange (5) positioned along the lower end and substantially in a common plane with the opening;

a flexible shoulder portion (3) integrally formed along the upper end of the barrel portion (2);

a nozzle portion (4) integrally formed with and extending away from the shoulder portion (3);

a platen (21) integrally formed with a top section of said nozzle portion (4), characterised in that said shoulder portion (3), said nozzle portion (4) and said platen (21) are movable with respect to the barrel portion (2) between an outward position and an inward position, in which said shoulder portion (3), said nozzle portion (4) and said platen (21) are disposed substantially within the interior of said barrel portion (2); and

a seal film (7) connected to the flange (5) is formed across the lower end of the barrel portion (2) to sealably close the opening.

2. A refilling container according to claim 1, wherein said shoulder portion (3) is tapered linearly.

3. A refilling container according to claim 1, wherein said shoulder portion (3) is tapered arcuately.

4. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein the height of said nozzle portion (4) is less than the height of said shoulder portion (3).

5. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein the wall thickness of said platen (21) is less than the wall thickness size of said nozzle portion (4).

6. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein said barrel portion (2) has a tapered cylindrical shape so that the diameter thereof

reduces towards the nozzle portion (4), and wherein an outwardly projecting step portion (6) is formed at the lower end of the barrel portion, the outer diameter of the step portion (6) being larger than the inner diameter of the opening at the lower end of said barrel portion.

7. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein at least one tapered supplemental shoulder portion (11), of which taper reduces in diameter towards said nozzle portion (4), is formed between said barrel portion (2) and said shoulder portion (3).

8. A refilling container according to claim 7, wherein the relationship between the thickness (t4) of said barrel portion (2), the thickness (t5) of said supplemental shoulder portion (11), the thickness (t6) of said shoulder portion (3) and the thickness (t7) of said nozzle portion (4) is $t6 > t4 \geq t5 > t7$.

9. A refilling container according to claim 7 when dependent on claim 6, wherein the relationship between the thickness (t1) of said flange (5), the thickness (t2) of said step portion (6), the thickness (t3) of the lower end of said barrel portion (2), the thickness (t4) of the upper end of said barrel portion (2), the thickness (t5) of said supplemental shoulder portion (11), the thickness (t6) of said shoulder portion (3) and the thickness (t7) of said nozzle portion (4) is $t1 > t6 > t2 > t3 \geq t4 \geq t5 > t7$.

10. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein the thickness of said flange (5) is in the range of 0.4mm-1.0mm.

11. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein a reinforcing ring (12) circularly surrounds said shoulder portion (3) and is formed between said barrel portion (2) and said shoulder portion (3).

12. A refilling container according to claim 11, wherein said reinforcing ring (12) has substantially the same surface area as a virtual flat surface including the entire outer circumferential edge of said shoulder portion (3).

13. A refilling container according to claim 11, wherein said reinforcing ring (12) has a surface sloping downwardly toward the center of the shoulder portion (3).

14. A refilling container according to claim 11, wherein said reinforcing ring (12) has a convex curved surface projecting upwardly.

15. A refilling container according to any preceding

claim, wherein a reinforcing rib (17a) is formed on said shoulder portion (3).

16. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein a projecting piece (10) projecting downwardly relative to said film (7) is formed circumferentially of said flange (5). 5
17. A refilling container according to claim 16, wherein the size of the projecting piece away from said barrel portion (2) is larger than a deflection value of said seal film (7) when said container is in use filled. 10
18. A refilling container according to any preceding claim, wherein said flange is formed of a non-oriented resin. 15
19. A method for manufacturing a thin container body made of a resin, 20

said container body being provided with a cylindrical barrel portion (2); an outwardly overhanging-flange (5) formed integrally with and circumferentially of the edge of an opening positioned at the lower end of the barrel portion (2); a flexible shoulder portion (3) continuously connected to the upper end of said barrel portion (2); a nozzle portion (4) having a platen (21) on the top thereof, said nozzle portion being continuously connected to and upstanding from the center of the shoulder portion (3), said shoulder portion (3), nozzle portion (4) and platten (21) being movable with respect to the barrel portion (2) between an outward position and an inward position, and a seal film (7) connected to the flange and being formed across the lower end of the barrel portion (2); the method using a mould having a cavity which has the same shape as said container body and is opened at a corresponding portion to the bottom of said container body, and a plug capable of penetrating into the cavity of the mould, said method comprising the steps of:

- (a) covering the opening of the mould cavity with a synthetic resin sheet; 45
- (b) pinching and pressing a predetermined portion of the synthetic resin sheet, said predetermined portion being positioned to be at least the circumferential edge portion of the flange of the container body, around the opening of said cavity and between said mould and a pressing ring; 50
- (c) pressing said synthetic resin sheet inwardly of said cavity by means of said plug under a heat while pressing said predetermined portion into said flange by 55

means of said pressing ring;

- (d) generating a pressure difference between the inside and the outside of said synthetic resin sheet during the step of pressing by means of said plug to thereby adhere said synthetic resin sheet to the inner surface of said cavity; and
- (e) forming a seal film (7) connected to said flange (5) across the opening in said barrel portion to sealably close said opening.

20. A method for manufacturing a thin container body according to claim 19, wherein said pressing ring has an inner diameter substantially equal to or less than the diameter of the opening of said cavity.

21. A method for manufacturing a thin container body according to claim 19, wherein the circumferential portion of the edge of the opening at the lower end of said barrel portion is formed of a resin oriented in both axial and radial directions of said barrel portion.

25 Patentansprüche

1. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter mit einem thermisch geformten Behälterkörper (1), der aus einem Stück eines synthetischen Harzes hergestellt ist, wobei der Behälterkörper aufweist:

- einen tonnenförmigen Bereich (2) mit einem unteren Ende, das mit einer Öffnung geformt ist, und einem oberen Ende, das gegenüber dem unteren Ende geformt ist;
- einen Bund (5), der entlang des unteren Endes und im wesentlichen in der gleichen Ebene mit der Öffnung angeordnet ist;
- einen flexiblen Schulterbereich (3), der einstückig entlang des oberen Endes des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) angeformt ist;
- einen Ausgußbereich (4), der einstückig mit dem Schulterbereich (3) angeformt ist und sich von diesem weg erstreckt;
- eine Platte (21), die einstückig mit dem obliegenden Abschnitt des Ausgußbereichs (4) angeformt ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet,

daß der Schulterbereich (3), der Ausgußbereich (4) und die Platte (21) bezüglich des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) zwischen einer außenliegenden Stellung und einer innenliegenden Stellung bewegbar sind, in

weicher der Schulterbereich (3), der Ausgußbereich (4) und die Platte (21) im wesentlichen innerhalb des Inneren des tonnenförmigen Bereichs angeordnet sind; und

daß ein Verschlussfilm (7), der mit dem Bund (5) verbunden ist, über das untere Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) ausgeformt ist, um die Öffnung abdichtend zu verschließen.

2. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Schulterbereich (3) linear abgeschrägt ist.
3. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Schulterbereich (3) sich bogenförmig verjüngt.
4. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Höhe des Ausgußbereichs (4) geringer ist als die Höhe des Schulterbereichs (3).
5. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Wanddicke der Platte (21) geringer ist als die Stärke der Wanddicke des Ausgußbereichs (4).
6. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der tonnenförmige Bereich (2) eine konisch zulaufende zylindrische Gestalt aufweist, so daß der Durchmesser desselben sich in Richtung auf den Ausgußbereich (4) reduziert, und daß ein nach außen hin vorstehender Stufenbereich (6) an dem unteren Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs ausgeformt ist, wobei der äußere Durchmesser des Stufenbereichs (6) größer ist als der innere Durchmesser der Öffnung an dem unteren Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs.
7. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß wenigstens ein sich verjüngender zusätzlicher schulterförmiger Bereich (11), dessen Verjüngung sich im Durchmesser in Richtung auf den Ausgußbereich (4) reduziert, zwischen dem tonnenförmigen Bereich (2) und dem Schulterbereich (3) ausgeformt ist.
8. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 7, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Beziehung zwischen der Dicke (t4) des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2), der Dicke (t5) des zusätzlichen Schulterbereichs (11), der Dicke (t6) des Schulterbereichs (3) und der Dicke (t7) des Ausgußbereichs (4) ist wie t6

$> t4 \geq t5 > t7$.

9. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 7, soweit abhängig von Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Beziehung zwischen der Dicke (t1) des Bundes (5), der Dicke (t2) des stufenförmigen Bereichs (6), der Dicke (t3) des unteren Endes des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2), der Dicke (t4) des oberen Endes des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2), der Dicke (t5) des zusätzlichen Schulterbereichs (11), der Dicke (t6) des Schulterbereichs (3) und der Dicke (t7) des Ausgußbereichs (4) ist wie $t1 > t6 > t2 > t3 \geq t4 \geq t5 > t7$.
10. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Dicke des Bundes (5) in dem Bereich von 0,4 mm bis 1,0 mm liegt.
11. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß ein Verstärkungsring (12) den Schulterbereich (3) kreisförmig umgibt und zwischen dem tonnenförmigen Bereich (2) und dem Schulterbereich (3) ausgeformt ist.
12. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Verstärkungsring (12) im wesentlichen den gleichen Oberflächenbereich wie eine tatsächlich flache Oberfläche aufweist, die die gesamte äußere kreisumfängliche Kante des Schulterbereichs (3) einschließt.
13. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Verstärkungsring (12) eine Oberfläche aufweist, die abwärts gerichtet in Richtung auf das Zentrum des schulterförmigen Bereichs (3) geneigt ist.
14. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Verstärkungsring (12) eine konvex gekrümmte Oberfläche aufweist, die nach oben hin vorsteht.
15. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 14, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß eine Versteifungsrippe (17a) auf dem Schulterbereich (3) geformt ist.
16. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 15, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß ein vorstehendes Teil (10), das relativ zu dem Film (7) abwärts gerichtet vorsteht, umfänglich um den Bund (5) ausgeformt ist.
17. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach Anspruch 16, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Größe des vorstehenden Teils weg von dem tonnenförmigen

Bereich (2) größer ist als ein Wert der Durchbiegung des Verschußfilms (7), wenn der Behälter in Benutzung gefüllt ist.

18. Wiederbefüllungsbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 17, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Bund aus einem nicht orientierten Harz geformt ist. 5
19. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines dünnen Behälterkörpers, der aus einem Harz hergestellt ist, wobei der Behälterkörper versehen ist mit einem zylindrischen tonnenförmigen Bereich (2); einem auswärts gerichtet überhängenden Bund (5), der einstückig angeformt ist an der Kante einer Öffnung und diese umgibt, wobei die Öffnung an dem unteren Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) angeordnet ist; einem flexiblen Schulterbereich (3), der kontinuierlich verbunden ist mit dem oberen Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2); einem Ausgußbereich (4), der eine Platte (21) an der Oberseite desselben aufweist, wobei der Ausgußbereich kontinuierlich verbunden ist mit dem Zentrum des schulterförmigen Bereichs (3) und von diesem vorsteht, wobei der schulterförmige Bereich (3), der Ausgußbereich (4) und die Platte (21) bezüglich des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) zwischen einer auswärts gerichteten Stellung und einer einwärts gerichteten Stellung bewegbar sind, und einem Verschußfilm (7), der mit dem Bund verbunden ist und über das untere Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs (2) geformt ist; 10 15 20 25 30

das Verfahren verwendet eine Form, die eine Kavität aufweist, welche die gleiche Gestalt hat wie der Behälterkörper und an einem zu dem Boden des Behälterkörpers korrespondierenden Bereich geöffnet ist, und einen Dorn, der in der Lage ist, in die Kavität der Form einzudringen, wobei das Verfahren die folgenden Schritte aufweist: 35 40

a) Abdecken der Öffnung der Formkavität mit einem Stück eines synthetischen Harzes; 45

b) Einklemmen und Pressen eines vorbestimmten Bereichs des Stückes des synthetischen Harzes, wobei der vorbestimmte Bereich derart positioniert ist, daß er wenigstens der umfängliche Kantenbereich des Bundes des Behälterkörpers ist, die Öffnung der Kavität umgibt und zwischen der Form und einem Preßring angeordnet ist; 50 55

c) Pressen des Stückes des synthetischen Harzes einwärts der Kavität mittels des

Dorns unter Hitze, während der vorbestimmte Bereich in den Bund mittels des Preßringes gepreßt wird;

d) Erzeugung einer Druckdifferenz zwischen der Innenseite und der Außenseite des Stückes des synthetischen Harzes während des Schrittes des Pressens mittels des Domes, um dadurch das Stück des synthetischen Harzes an der inneren Oberfläche der Kavität anzuhafte; und

e) Formung eines Verschußfilmes (7), der mit dem Bund (5) über die Öffnung in dem tonnenförmigen Bereich verbunden ist, um die Öffnung dichtend abzuschließen.

20. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines dünnwandigen Behälterkörpers nach Anspruch 19, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Preßring einen inneren Durchmesser aufweist, der im wesentlichen gleich ist oder kleiner ist als der Durchmesser der Öffnung der Kavität.

21. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines dünnwandigen Behälterkörpers nach Anspruch 19, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der umfängliche Bereich der Kante der Öffnung an dem unteren Ende des tonnenförmigen Bereichs aus einem Harz geformt ist, das sowohl in der axialen als auch in der radialen Richtung des tonnenförmigen Bereichs orientiert ist.

Revendications

1. Contenant-recharge, comprenant un corps de contenant formé par thermoformage (1) dans une feuille de résine synthétique présentant :

- . une partie cylindrique (2) possédant une extrémité inférieure présentant une ouverture et une extrémité supérieure formée en regard de l'extrémité inférieure ;
- . un rebord (5) positionné le long de l'extrémité inférieure et sensiblement dans le même plan que l'ouverture ;
- . un épaulement flexible (3) formé d'une seule pièce le long de l'extrémité supérieure de la partie cylindrique (2) ;
- . une buse (4) d'un seul tenant avec l'épaulement (3) et s'étendant dans le prolongement de celui-ci ;
- . une partie plate (21) ajustée à la partie supérieure de la buse (4), caractérisée en ce que les emplacements de l'épaulement (3), de la buse (4) et celui de la partie plate (21) sont modifiables par rapport à la partie cylindrique (2) entre une position extérieure et une position

- intérieure, et en ce que l'épaulement (3), la buse (4) et la partie plate (21) sont agencés sensiblement à l'intérieur de la partie cylindrique (2) ; et
- 5 un film d'étanchéité (7) solidarisé au rebord (5) et disposé transversalement sur l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique (2) afin de sceller l'ouverture de façon étanche.
2. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit épaulement (3) se rétrécit de façon conique. 10
3. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit épaulement (3) se rétrécit de façon bombée. 15
4. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la hauteur de ladite buse (4) est inférieure à celle de l'épaulement (3). 20
5. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'épaisseur de la paroi de la partie plate (21) est inférieure à l'épaisseur de la paroi de la buse (4). 25
6. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la partie cylindrique (2) présente une forme cylindrique se rétrécissant de façon conique telle que son diamètre diminue en direction de la buse (4), et dans lequel un décrochement (6) formé à l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique fait saillie vers l'extérieur, le diamètre externe du décrochement (6) étant supérieur au diamètre interne de l'ouverture de la partie inférieure de ladite partie cylindrique. 30
7. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel se trouve entre la partie cylindrique (2) et l'épaulement (3) au moins un épaulement conique supplémentaire (11) dont le diamètre se réduit en direction de la buse (4). 40
8. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la relation entre l'épaisseur (t4) de la partie cylindrique (2), l'épaisseur (t5) de l'épaulement supplémentaire (11), l'épaisseur (t6) de l'épaulement (3) et l'épaisseur (t7) de la buse (4) est telle que $t6 > t4 \geq t5 > t7$. 50
9. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 7 et la revendication 6, dans lequel la relation existant entre l'épaisseur (t1) du rebord (5), l'épaisseur (t2) du décrochement (6), l'épaisseur (t3) de l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique (2), l'épaisseur (t4) de l'extrémité supérieure de la partie cylindrique (2), l'épaisseur (t5) de l'épaulement supplémentaire (11), l'épaisseur (t6) de l'épaulement (3) et l'épaisseur (t7) de la buse (4) est telle que $t1 > t6 > t2 > t3 \geq t4 \geq t5 > t7$.
10. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'épaisseur du rebord (5) est comprise entre 0.4 mm et 1.0 mm.
11. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un anneau de renforcement (12) entoure l'épaulement (3) et se situe entre la partie cylindrique (2) et l'épaulement (3).
12. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'anneau de renforcement (12) présente sensiblement la même aire de surface qu'une surface plate virtuelle incluant toute la bordure circconférencielle extérieure dudit épaulement (3).
13. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'anneau de renforcement (12) présente une surface inclinée vers le bas en direction du centre de l'épaulement (3).
14. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 11, dans lequel l'anneau de renforcement (12) présente une surface bombée convexe faisant saillie vers le haut.
15. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une nervure de renfort (17a) est formée sur l'épaulement (3).
16. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel une pièce en saillie (10) s'étendant vers le bas par rapport au film (7) est formée circconférenciellement par rapport au rebord (5).
17. Contenant-recharge selon la revendication 16, dans lequel la hauteur de la pièce en saillie de la partie cylindrique (2) est supérieure à la valeur de fléchissement dudit film (7) lorsque le contenant est rempli.
18. Contenant-recharge selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le rebord est constitué de résine non-étirée.
19. Procédé de fabrication d'un corps de contenant de faible épaisseur en résine dans lequel :
- le corps du contenant est pourvu d'une partie cylindrique (2) ; d'un rebord (5) faisant saillie

vers l'extérieur formé d'une seule pièce avec et circonférenciellement au bord d'une ouverture située à l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique (2) ; d'un épaulement flexible (3) prolongeant de façon continue l'extrémité supérieure de la partie cylindrique (2) ; d'une buse (4) possédant une partie plate (21) à son sommet, buse prolongeant de façon continue et s'élevant de la partie centrale de l'épaulement (3), les emplacements des épaulement (3), buse (4) et partie plate (21) étant modifiables par rapport à la partie cylindrique (2) entre une position extérieure et une position intérieure, et d'un film d'étanchéité (7) solidarisé au rebord et s'étendant transversalement sur l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique (2) ;

le procédé de fabrication utilise un moule comportant une empreinte de la même forme que le corps du contenant, ouverte sur une partie correspondant au fond du corps du contenant, et un poinçon capable de pénétrer à l'intérieur de l'empreinte du moule,

le procédé de fabrication comprend les étapes suivantes :

- obturation de l'ouverture de l'empreinte du moule avec une feuille de résine synthétique ;
- pincement et pressage d'une partie prédéfinie de la feuille de résine synthétique, la partie prédéfinie étant positionnée afin d'être au moins la partie de bord circonférenciel du rebord du corps du contenant, autour de l'ouverture de l'empreinte et entre le moule et un anneau de pressage ;
- pressage à chaud de la feuille de résine synthétique vers l'intérieur de l'empreinte au moyen du poinçon simultanément au pressage de la partie prédéfinie à l'intérieur du rebord au moyen de l'anneau de pressage ;
- établissement d'une différence de pression entre l'intérieur et l'extérieur de la feuille de résine synthétique pendant l'étape de pressage au moyen du poinçon pour, de cette façon, faire adhérer la feuille de résine synthétique à la surface interne de l'empreinte ; et
- formation d'un film d'étanchéité (7) solidarisé au rebord (5) transversalement à l'ouverture de la partie cylindrique afin de fermer l'ouverture de façon étanche.

20. Procédé de fabrication d'un corps de contenant de faible épaisseur selon la revendication 19, dans lequel l'anneau de pressage présente un diamètre interne sensiblement égal ou inférieur au diamètre de l'ouverture de l'empreinte.

21. Procédé de fabrication d'un corps de contenant de faible épaisseur selon la revendication 19, dans lequel la partie circonférencielle du bord de l'ouverture située à l'extrémité inférieure de la partie cylindrique est constituée de résine étirée à la fois dans les directions axiale et radiale de la partie cylindrique.

FIG.1

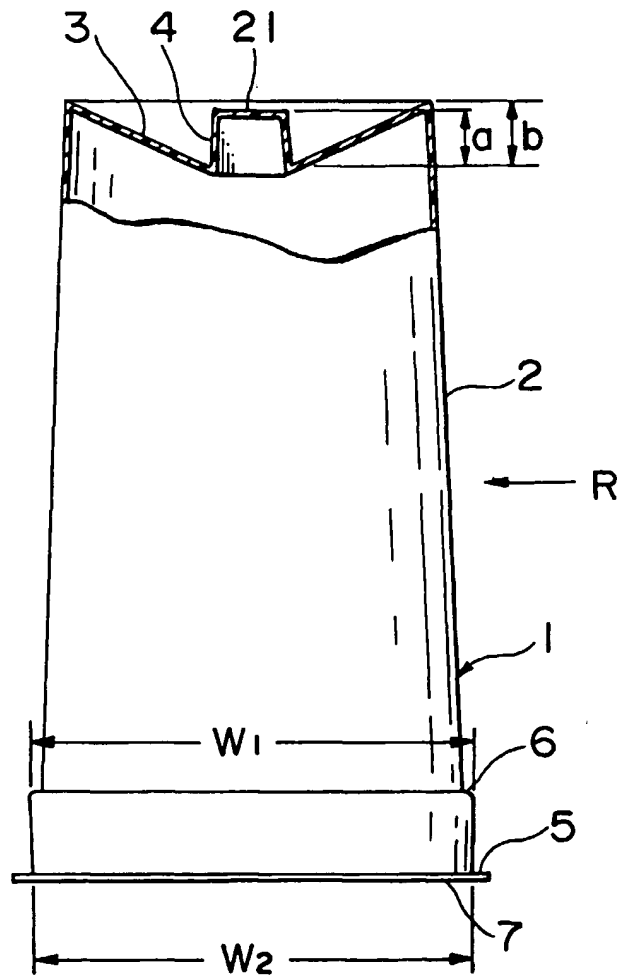


FIG.2

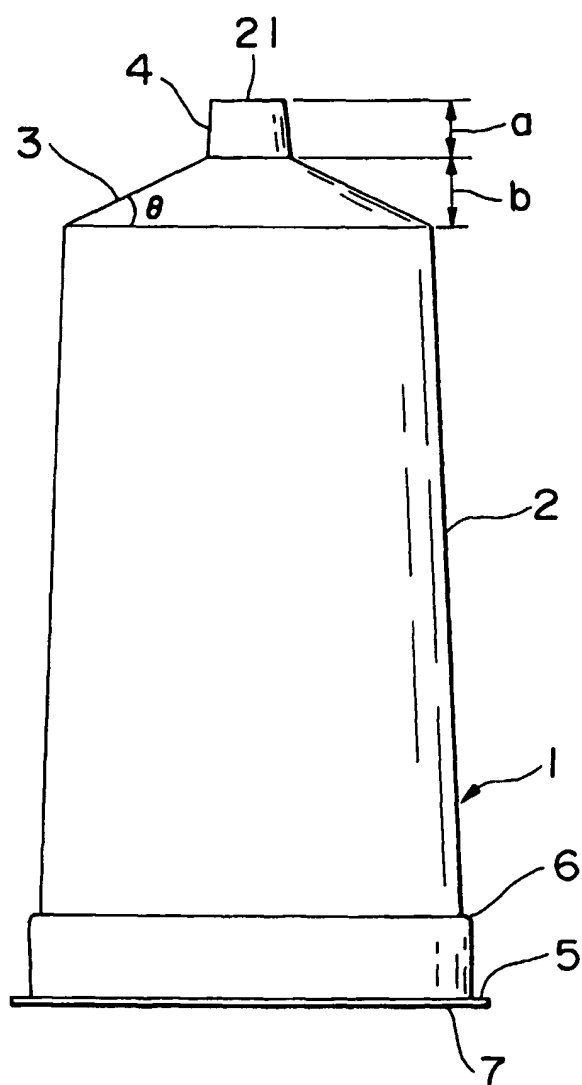


FIG.3

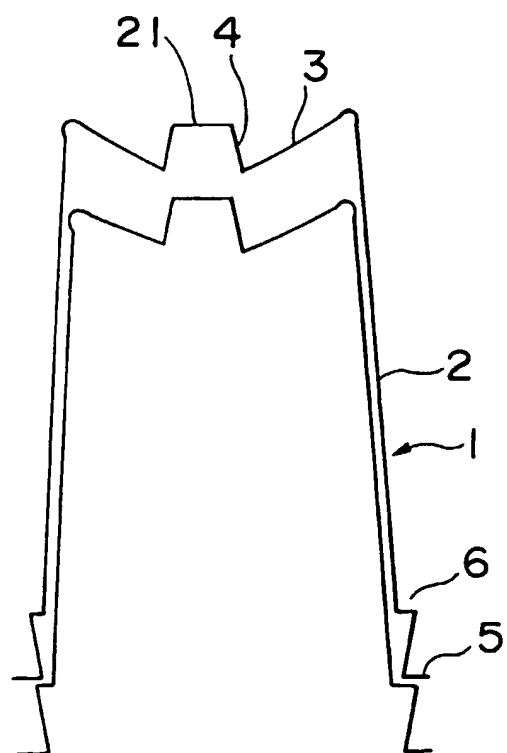


FIG.4

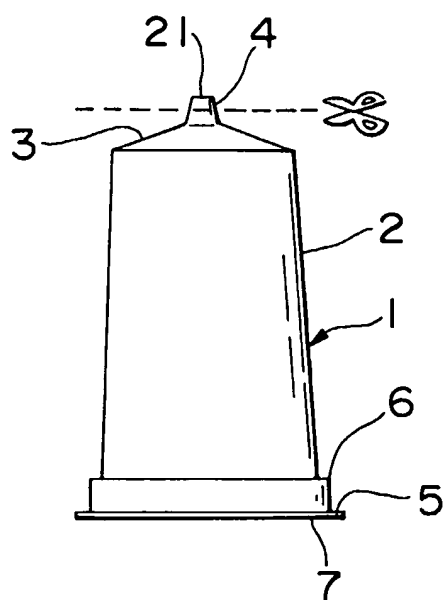


FIG.5

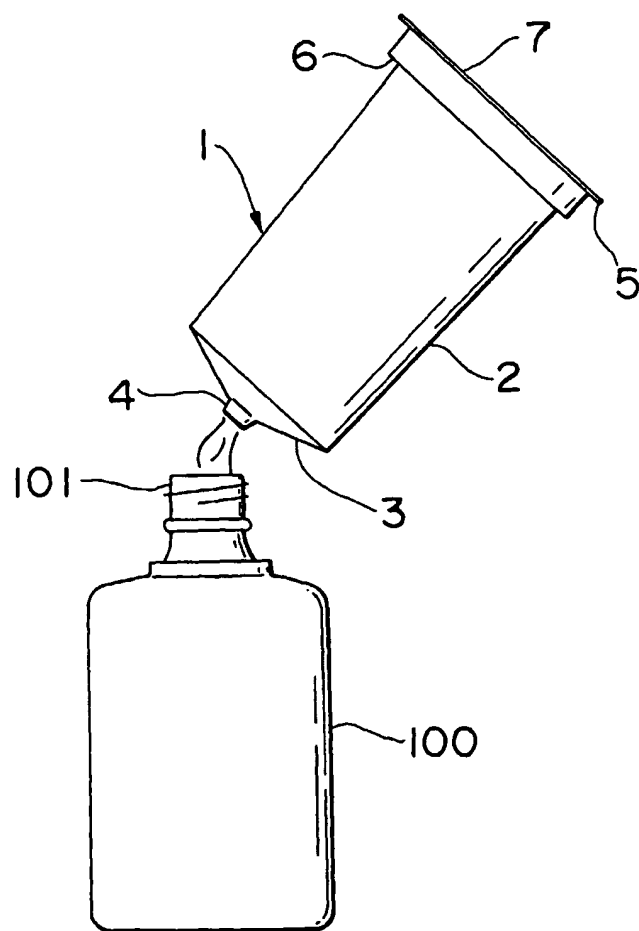


FIG.6

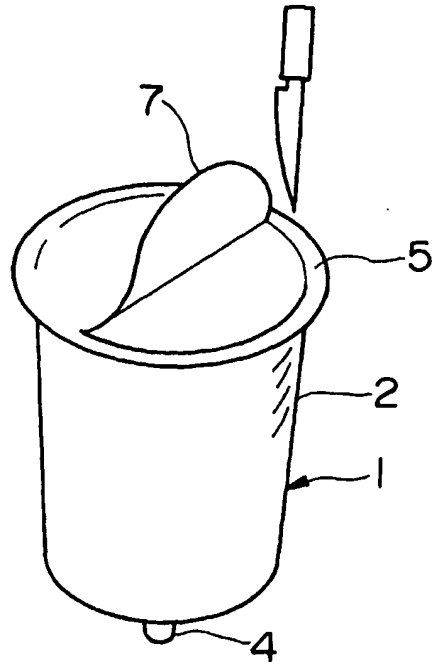


FIG.7

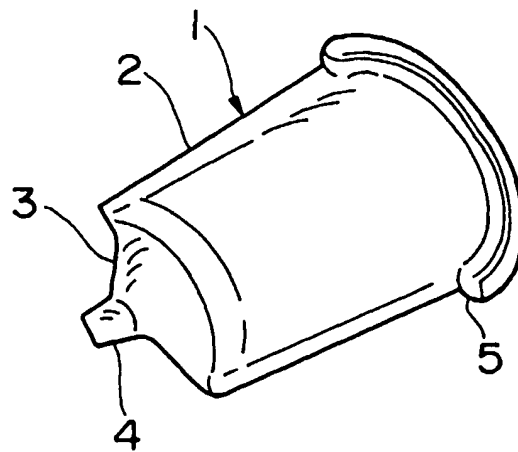


FIG.8

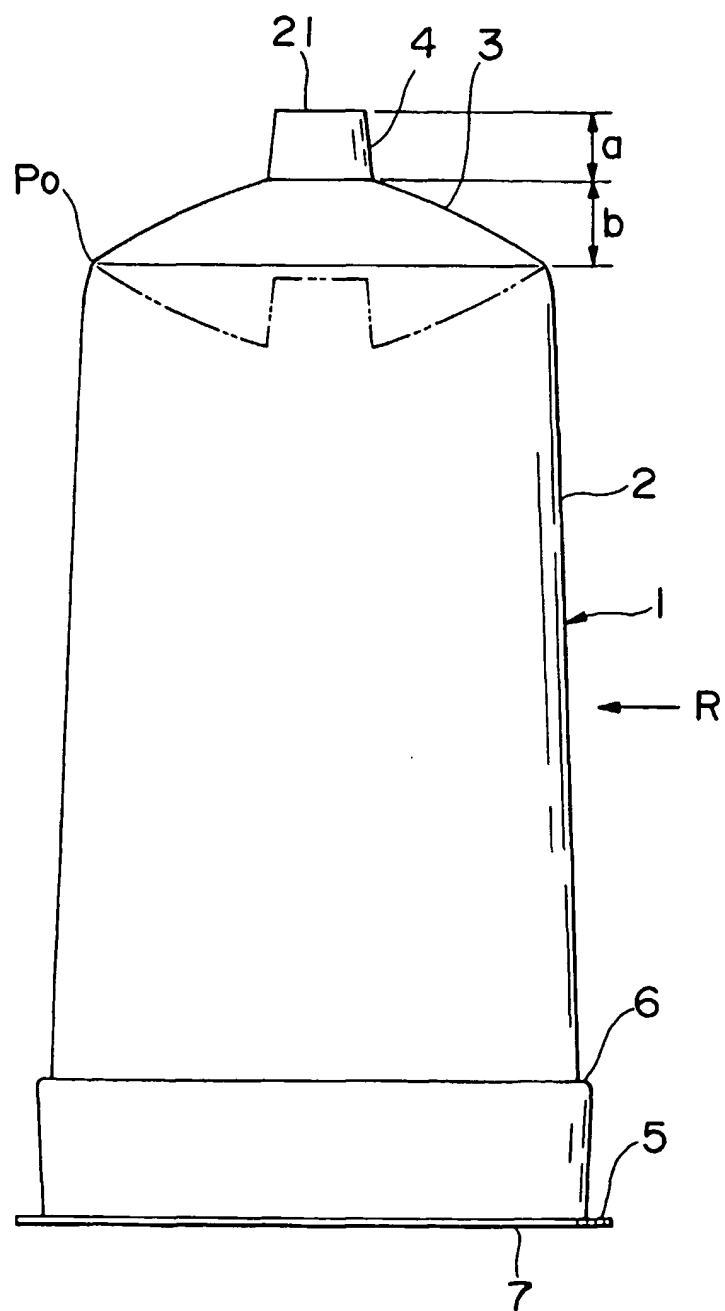


FIG.9

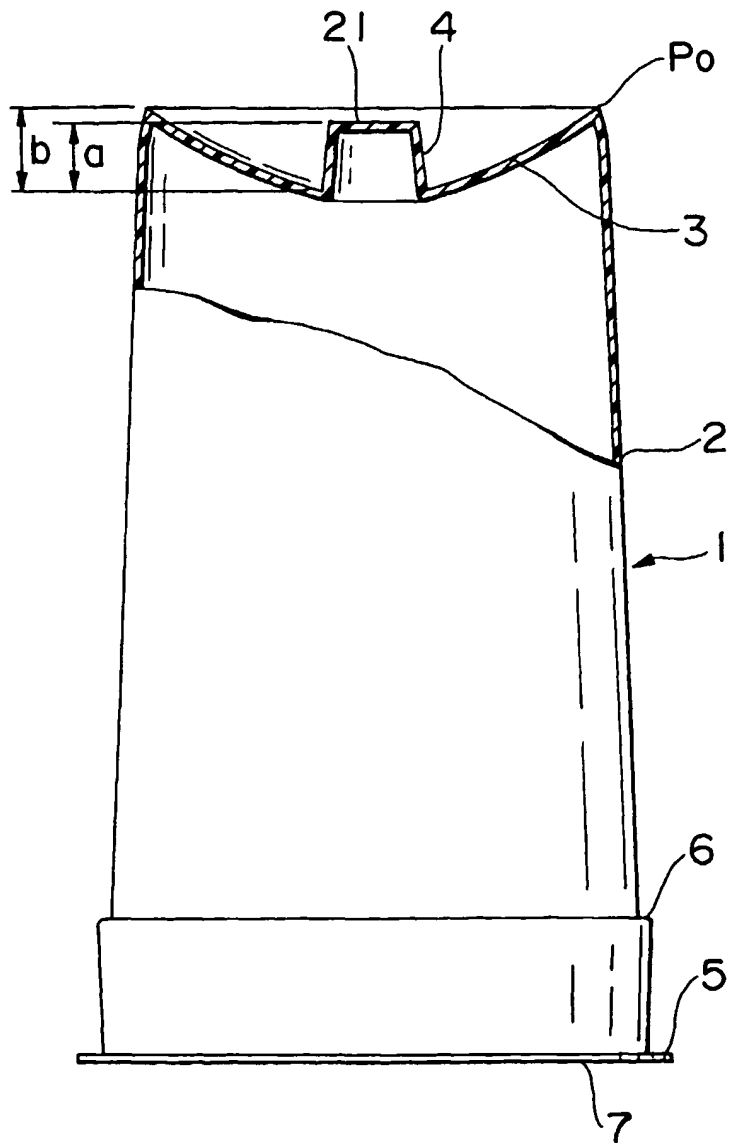


FIG.10

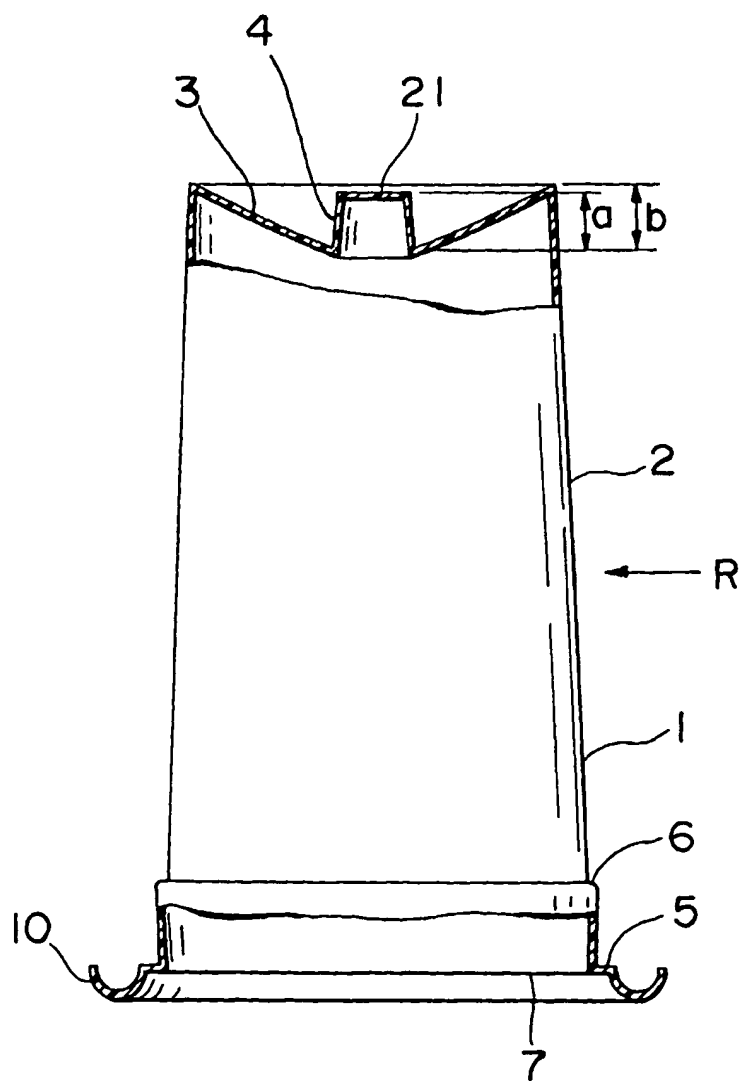


FIG.11

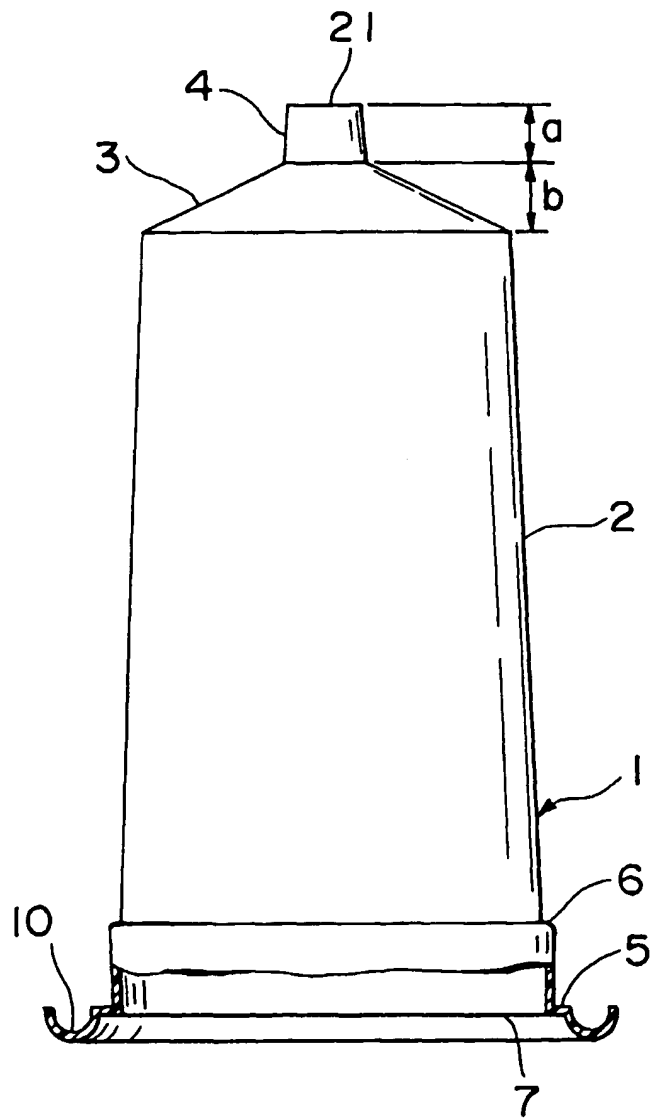


FIG.12

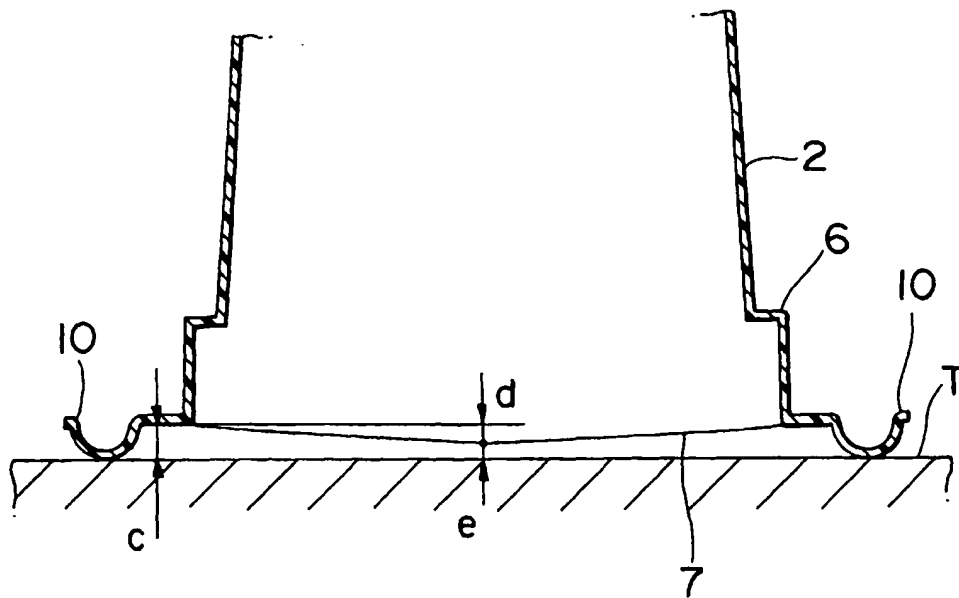


FIG.13

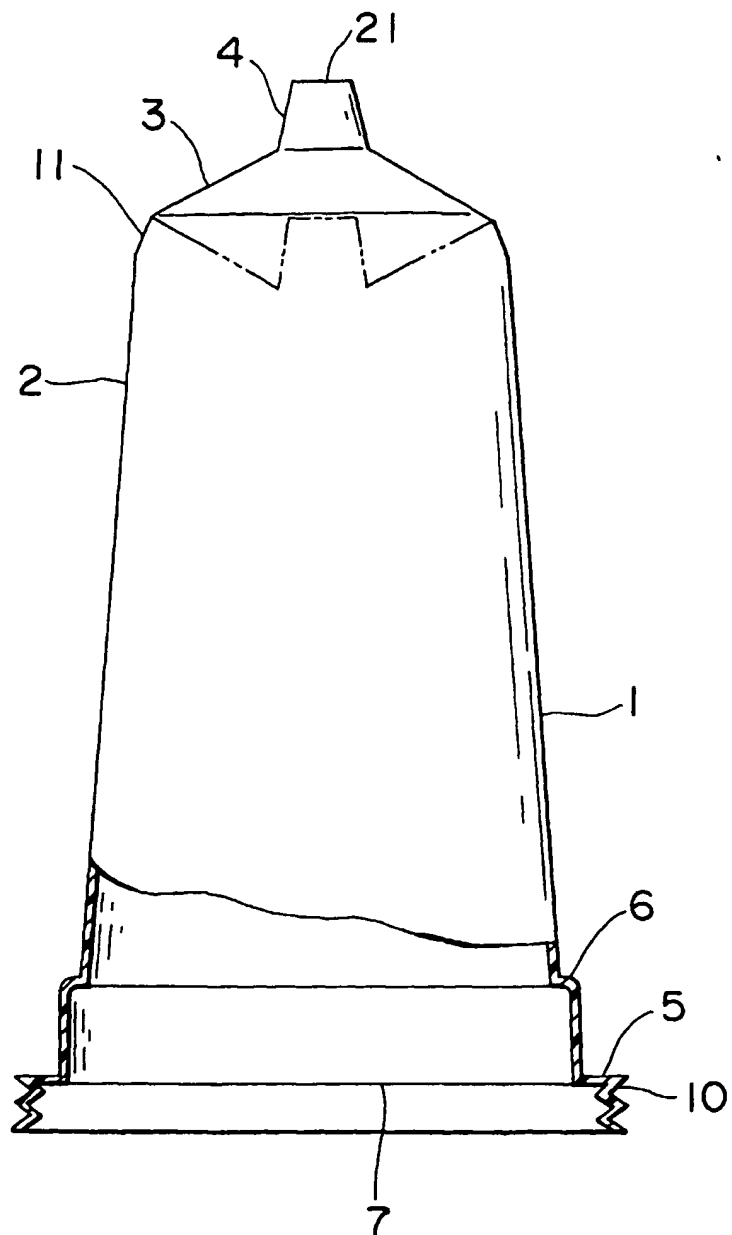


FIG.14

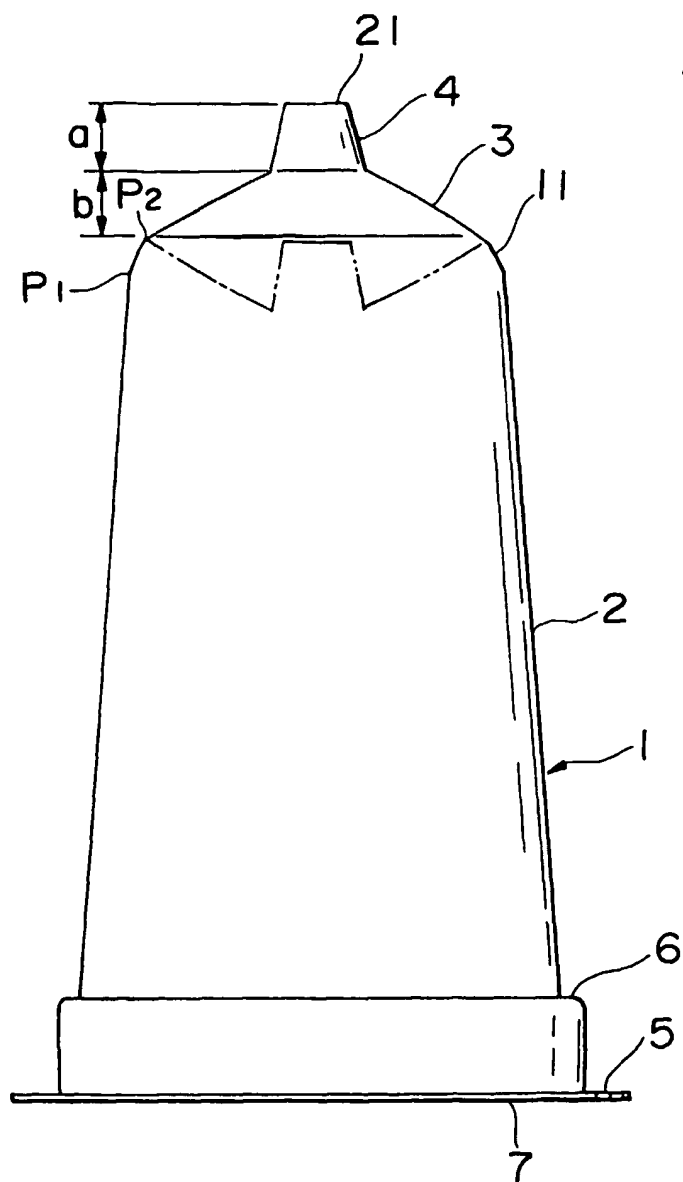


FIG.15

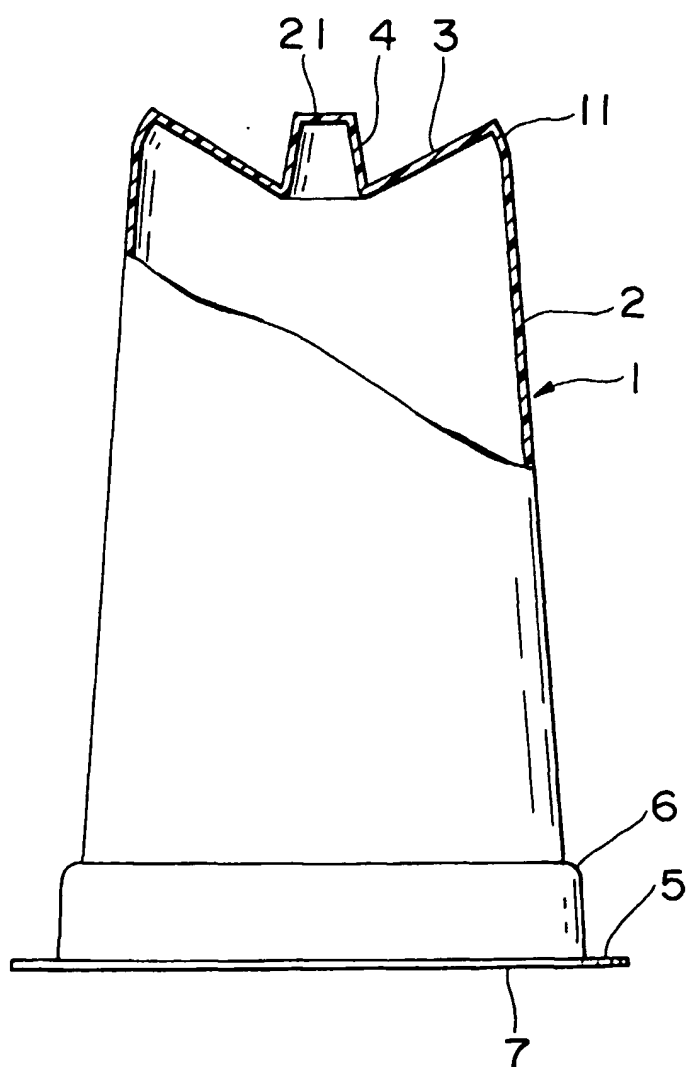


FIG.16

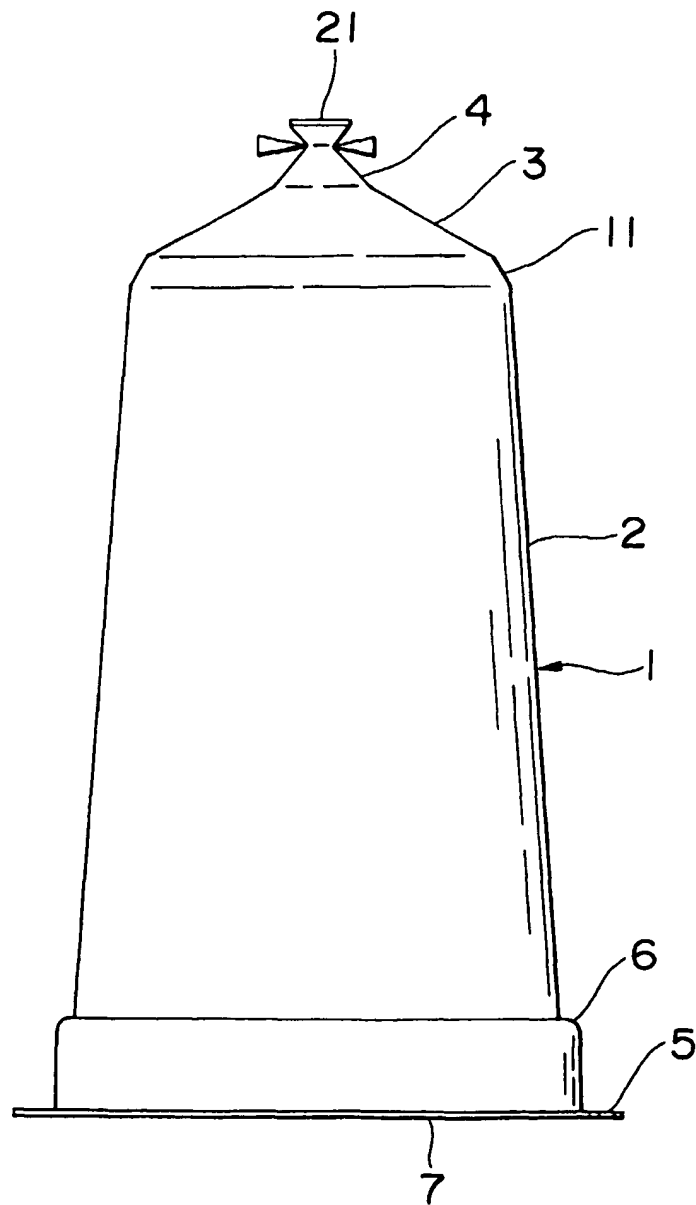


FIG.17

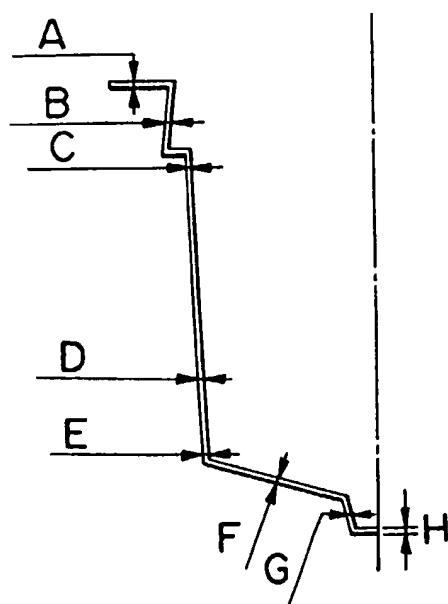


FIG.18

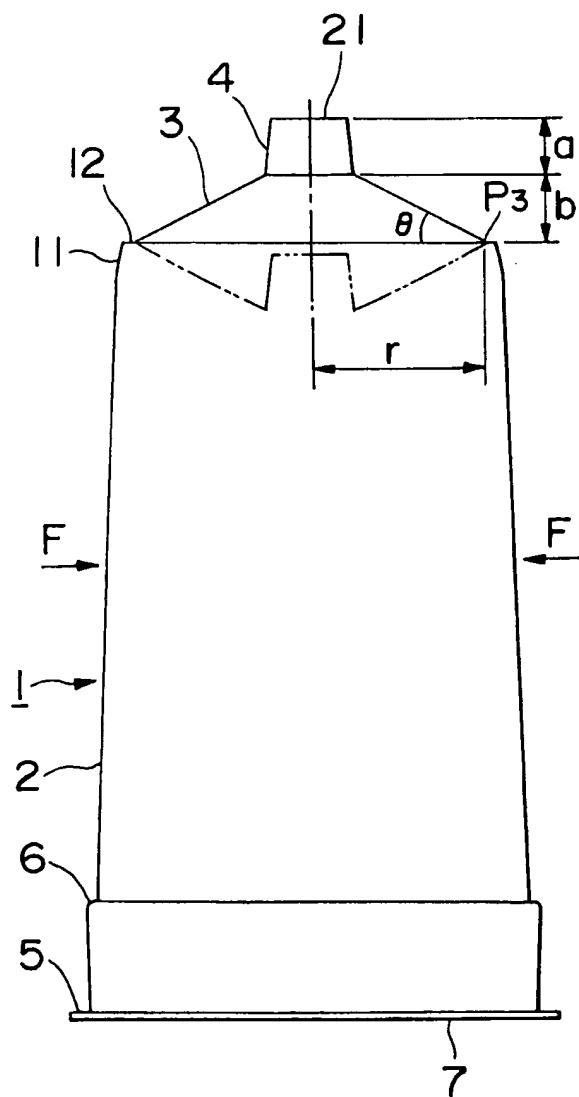


FIG.19

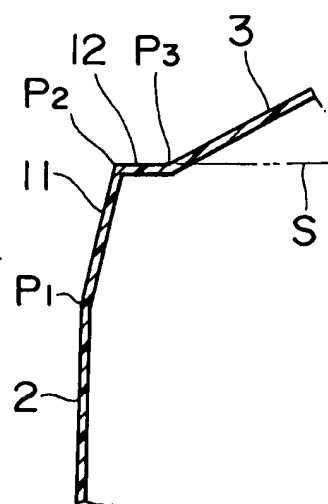


FIG.20

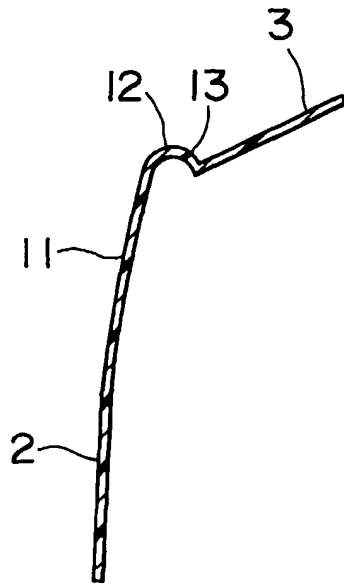


FIG.21

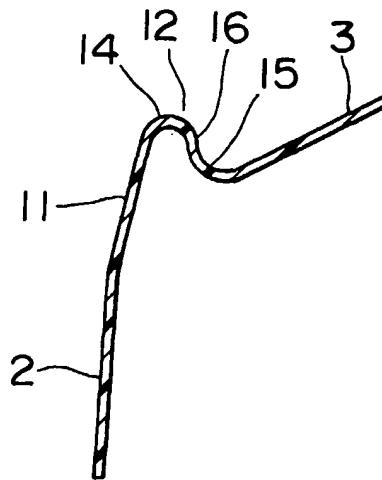


FIG.22

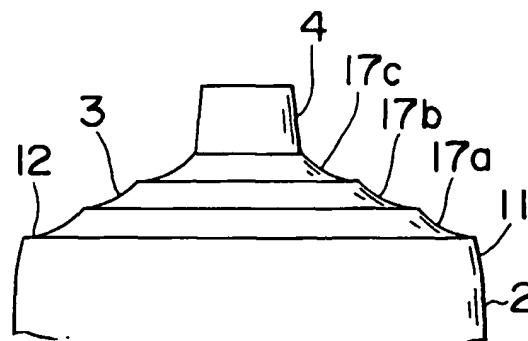


FIG.23

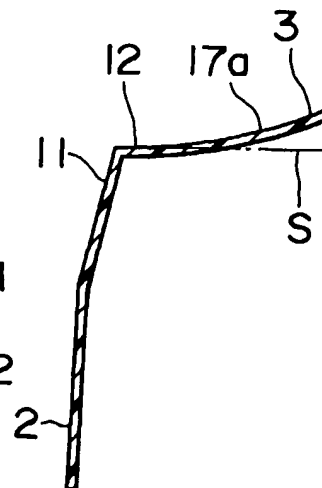


FIG.24

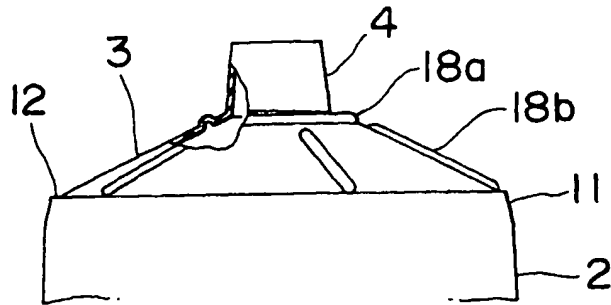


FIG.25

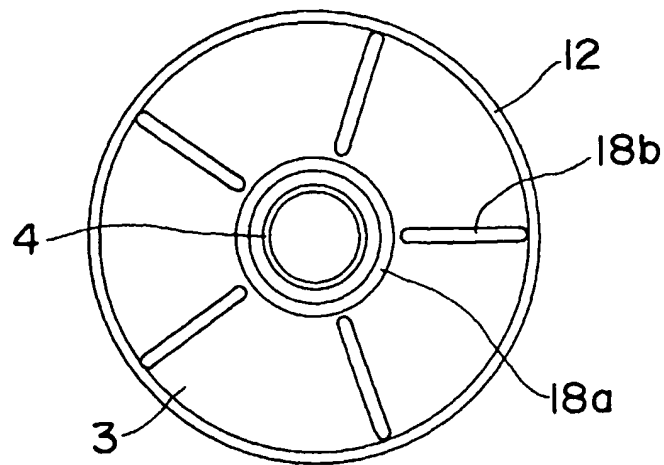


FIG.26(A)

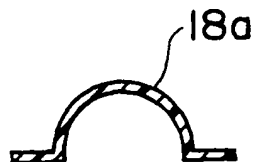


FIG.26(B)

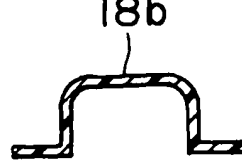


FIG.27

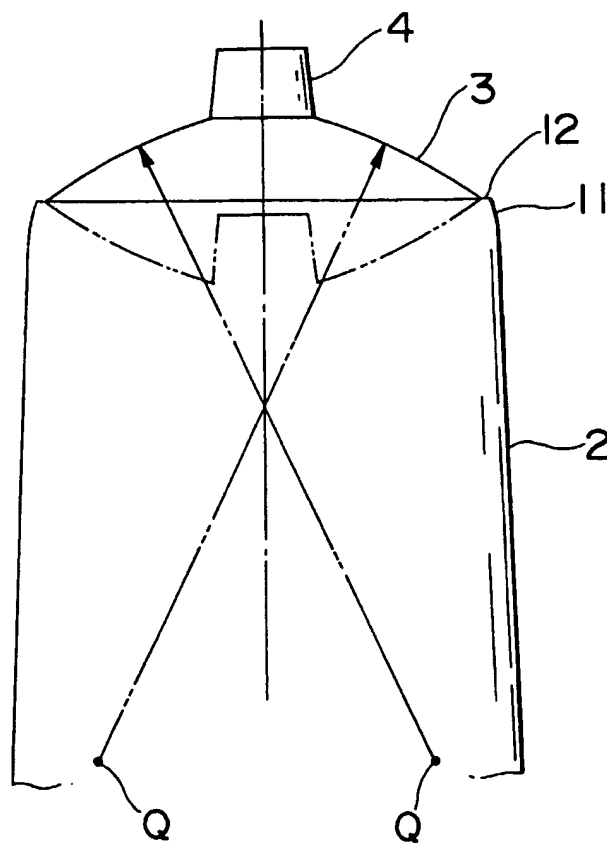


FIG.28

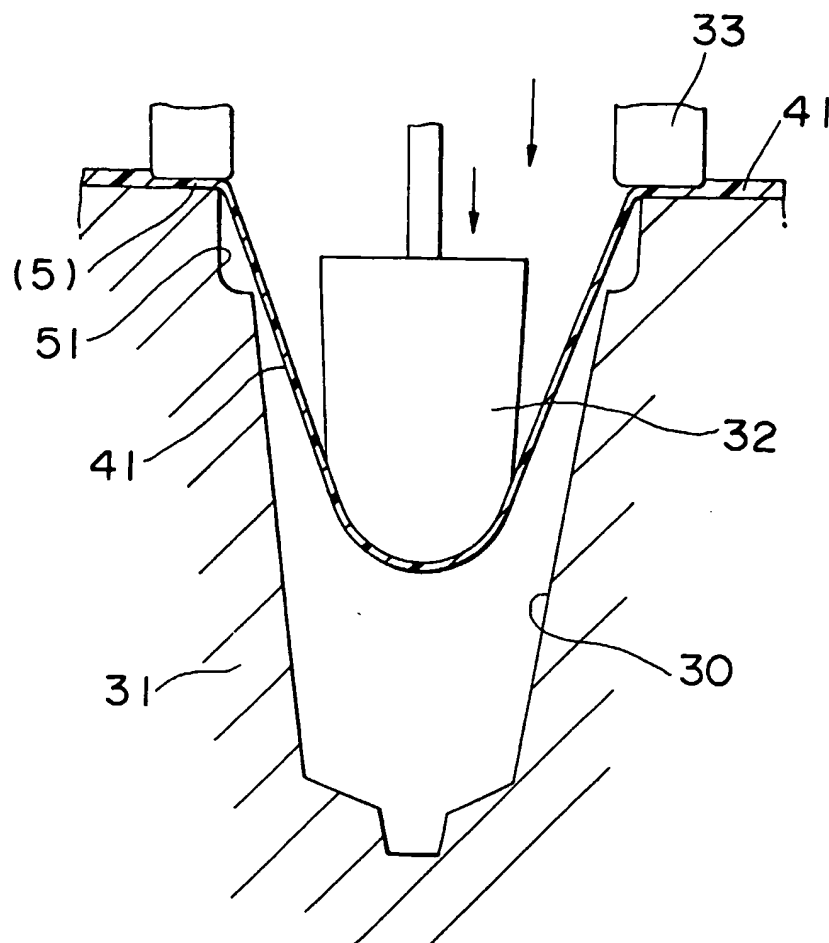


FIG.29

